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Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 18,271.

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MAY 30, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: SHOWERS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PLANS ALL AWRY, END NOT IN SIGHT

Leaders Chary of Announcing Program for Remaining Days.

BOTH BRANCHES ARE IN TROUBLE

In Senate, Situation Is Complicated by Introduction of Amendment to Railroad Bill. In House, Insurgents Are Awaiting Favorable Opportunity for Action.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The plans of the Republican leaders in Congress have gone awry so many times in the last several weeks that they are chary of announcing any program for the remaining days of the present session or of speculating on how long that period is likely to be.

In the Senate, the men in charge of the railroad bill would have staked their reputation upon the certainty that there would be a final vote upon it before the end of last week, but now they will not say when they expect a vote to be taken. In the House the Republican caucus continued for three nights in succession for the purpose of perfecting the postal savings bank bill, but an agreement was not reached, and one is not in sight. The caucus will be resumed next Wednesday night.

The situation in connection with the railroad bill was complicated by the introduction of an amendment relating to mergers of railroads, which was offered by Senator Brown, of Nebraska, just before the adjournment on Friday. The provision contains all of the prohibitive features of the original section 1, and none of the advantages for the railroads in the section struck out.

Situation Involved.

So involved did the situation become that the leaders hastily adjourned the session, expecting to resume consideration of the bill yesterday, but the speech by Senator Lorimer prevented. The Senators in charge of the bill do not want the Brown amendment, but it may be difficult for them to defeat it. It is not unlikely that it will result in the leaders making further concessions to the insurgents, which course has been pursued heretofore when the supporters of the bill have got into a "tight hole."

The railroad bill will be taken up again by the Senate Tuesday, and the final vote may be had on that day, although there is no certainty about it. There is a contest between the supporters of the bill and the conservation measures as to what class of legislation shall next be considered. The supporters of the public land withdrawal bill will not give way to the conservation measure without a fight.

When the sundry civil appropriation bill reaches the House, it is likely that the item of \$25,000 to defray the President's traveling expenses will be made available to meet the deficiency in the allowance for the present fiscal year, in accordance with the provisions contained in the bill as it was reported to the House.

Insurgents Waiting.

Insurgent Senators are waiting for the sundry civil bill for the purpose of offering an amendment for the establishment of a tariff commission, which would report directly to Congress.

It is likely that the measure will be hailed as furnishing an opportunity for a number of speeches attacking the Payne-Aldrich bill. It is likely also that the Democrats will seize upon this measure as a vehicle to carry their campaign speeches.

Even if the postal savings bank bill should pass the House and emerge successfully from conference, it is believed that it would be a long time before any postal banks could be established under its provisions. The sundry civil bill does not contain an appropriation to put the postal banks in force, and some of the House leaders are responsible for a report that this legislation will be ignored in the general deficiency bill.

So far as can be learned, no estimate has been made as to the probable cost of establishing postal banks. It is known that the necessary order of equipment for postal banks, and unofficially it is predicted that an appropriation of \$20,000,000 would be required at the outset by the necessities of the proposed legislation.

GROWING DIMMER

Halley's Comet Will Be Visible Only Few Days More.

Cambridge, Mass., May 29.—A pronounced decrease in the brilliancy of Halley's comet was noted to-night at the Harvard observatory here. Professor O. C. Wendell, measuring the nucleus, found it to be of 8.03 magnitude—that is, somewhat more than a magnitude and a half fainter than three days ago.

Professor Wendell predicted that the wanderer would be visible for several days more.

Flagstaff, Ariz., May 29.—Dr. Percival Lowell, head of Lowell Observatory here, issued a statement to-night, in which he said spectrograms of Halley's comet have produced convincing evidence against previous conceptions as to the compositions of the comet's tail.

"Cyanogen in the tail is weak," the statement says, "and extends but a short distance. Hydrocarbons, ditto. There is no hydrogen emission visible anywhere. The main body of the tail is formed of unidentified constituents, and some reflected light."

There are cyanogen, hydrocarbon and still other unidentified emissive constituents in the head of the comet. The head emission is strong, while the tail is weak, and vice versa.

"The spectrum series were extensive. Photographs were taken almost continuously with the forty-inch reflector and other instruments."

"The aspect of the nucleus of the comet was variable. There were six striking spots to-day May 24. These appeared elongated May 24. Only diffuse condensation was shown May 28. No division was seen or photographed. Fifty centers of the tail was visible May 28."

DRIVE TO DEATH IN AUTOMOBILE

Three Men Leave Banquet to Meet Fate Under Car.

SUNDAY DAY OF MANY ACCIDENTS

Aged Couple Killed When Train Crashes Into Their Machine, While Another Dies After Collision With Tree—New Yorkers Hurt in Wreck of Touring Car.

Washington, Pa., May 29.—In trying to drive the eighteen miles from Marianna to Washington in thirty minutes, a party of three men in an automobile were wrecked early to-day, two being instantly killed, and the other fatally hurt. The dead:

John Datig, thirty years old.

Harry Wheatley, thirty-seven years old.

The injured:

Charles Babbett, aged twenty-five, crushed about the chest, is at Memorial Hospital, Monongahela, with no chance of recovery.

All of the victims are from this city.

The party left here late last night in Datig's car to attend a banquet at a club in Marianna. They had boasted at the banquet of having made the run from here in thirty-seven minutes. The night was spent in jollification, and as they left the club Datig is said to have declared that he would make the return run in half an hour flat.

A few minutes later, the three men lay beneath the debris of Datig's car, which had crashed into the abutment of the Monongahela and Washington Railroad bridge, near Marianna. It was nearly an hour later that the wreck was discovered by another automobile party.

Fatal Crash Into Tree.

Lebanon, Pa., May 29.—Mrs. Mary Kyle, mother of Dr. Christian B. Kyle, of Philadelphia, died in a hospital to-day as a result of an automobile accident to-day near Anville, this county.

The automobile which carried Mrs. Kyle, Dr. Kyle, his sister and a nephew, was in charge of Dr. Kyle, when the steering gear broke and the machine dashed into a tree. Mrs. Kyle received a fractured skull, and the other occupants of the car were more or less injured.

Two Killed in Accident.

Ravenna, O., May 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barr, both sixty-two years old, were instantly killed here this afternoon, when the automobile in which they were returning from decorating their daughter's grave was struck by an express train. Mr. Barr was a well known retired business man here. The daughter was his only child.

Machine D Wrecked.

Middletown, N. Y., May 29.—A touring car, containing George McFarland, a banker; District Attorney R. L. Gawthrop; Isaac Reynolds; and Chester, Pa., was wrecked near here to-night. Mr. Reynolds received severe injuries, and Mr. Bernard was slightly hurt.

SUFFERS NO PAIN

Nothing Serious in Condition of Emperor of China.

Berlin, May 29.—The absence of the Emperor's hand, since it was lanced, is taking a normal course, and, according to Dr. Schuler, the court surgeon, this morning all is going well. The Emperor, who is suffering no pain, is able to take the operation on the hand, which is necessary owing to a sharp inflammation which developed.

A headline in one of the Berlin newspapers gave rise to the impression that the Emperor, who is suffering no pain, is able to take the operation on the hand, which is necessary owing to a sharp inflammation which developed.

The Crown Prince this morning received a telegram from the Emperor, in which he said that he was well and that he was suffering no pain. The Emperor is able to take the operation on the hand, which is necessary owing to a sharp inflammation which developed.

At Potsdam this afternoon, however, the Emperor entertained at luncheon the Marquis San Giuliano, the Italian foreign minister, with whom he had a lengthy conference. The Emperor, who is suffering no pain, is able to take the operation on the hand, which is necessary owing to a sharp inflammation which developed.

ON SOCIALIST TICKET

Jacobs for Governor and Milwaukee Mayor for Senate.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 29.—W. A. Jacobs, of Racine, tonight was selected as the standard-bearer of the Social Democratic party in the contest for Governor next fall at the closing session of the State convention.

Emil Seidel, the present Mayor of Milwaukee, was nominated for United States Senator.

Resolutions were adopted favoring abolition of the United States army, and the extension of the work of State universities; conservation of natural resources; public ownership of coal mines; severe punishment of white slave traffic.

MRS. CLEVELAND ARRIVES

With Her Children, She Comes Home From Europe.

New York, May 29.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her children, Esther, Marion, Robert, and Francis Grover, arrived here to-day from Europe on board the steamship George Washington.

The steamer Caledonia, which came in from Glasgow, were 100 prospective brides. The young women came to this country to marry street boys who had arrived here earlier in the season and obtained positions.

BRIBERY SCANDAL GROWING DARKER

Startling Developments Are Expected to Come This Week.

INDICTED MEN MUST TESTIFY

Senator Lorimer Reaches Chicago and Then Mysteriously Disappears, While Detectives Are Unable to Find Broderick. Grand Jury Will Reconvene To-Morrow.

Springfield, Ill., May 29.—Startling developments are expected here this week, following yesterday's confession by State Senator D. W. Holstlaw, of Iuka, to the Sangamon county grand jury, that he was promised and later received \$2,500 from State Senator John Broderick for his vote for William Lorimer for United States Senator, and \$700 from Senator Broderick as his share of the "kick."

Six legislators, three members of the Senate and three members of the House, are scheduled to appear. They are Senators John Broderick (Democrat), Chicago, under indictment for alleged bribery; Stanton C. Pemberton (Republican), Oakland, under indictment for conspiracy to commit a felony in connection with the furniture deal; D. W. Holstlaw (Democrat), Iuka, who was indicted, confessed, granted immunity, and will be quizzed for further information.

Representatives Joseph H. Clark (Democrat), Vandall, under indictment for conspiracy in furniture deal; Charles L. McJannet (Republican), Salem, voted for Lorimer and will be examined as a witness; Harvey D. McCollum (Democrat), Louisville, voted for Lorimer, and will be examined as a witness.

One Other Witness.

One other witness to be examined is A. B. Johnston, of Johnston & Hatcher Company, of Springfield, who acted as local agent for the Ford & Johnson Company in the furniture deal and whom Senator Holstlaw and Otto Freier, of the Derby Desk Company, have implicated by their corroborative testimony. They allege that A. B. Johnston agreed that Holstlaw should receive \$1,500 when the furniture was shipped in the State house.

The grand jury does not reconvene until Tuesday, but State's Attorney Burke will proceed to-morrow with the examination of witnesses, having received assurance that Senator Pemberton and Representative Clark would be on hand to-morrow morning. Bench warrants have been issued for them making their immediate appearance mandatory.

Lorimer Refuses to Talk.

Chicago, Ill., May 29.—United States Senator William Lorimer arrived here to-day. He departed a few hours later, and his whereabouts is a mystery. The Senator refused to discuss any phase of the senatorial bribery scandal involving his name. He was asked to make a statement regarding State Senator Holstlaw's confession before the Sangamon county grand jury at Springfield, in which Holstlaw admitted he had received \$2,500 for voting for Lorimer for Senator.

Holstlaw's confession has been catalogued by the State's Attorney. Confessions have been made before the Cook county grand jury, according to State's Attorney Wayman, here. The first confession was made by Representative Charles White, of O'Fallon, Ill., who said he had received \$1,000 for his vote. Senator Lorimer in his speech to the Senate yesterday, devoted himself to a denunciation of White, whom he called depraved.

"Same Class as White."

"Holstlaw is in the same class as White," said the Senator to-day. "I will not discuss him in public. I will not say another word. Everything I intend to be said is in my speech to the Senate."

Then Senator Lorimer disappeared in his automobile, with the parting information that he was going west for a few days. His destination is unknown.

State Senator Broderick, who was indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury yesterday, following Holstlaw's confession, also has disappeared. He is accused of having paid the \$2,500 bribe to Holstlaw. Broderick stepped out of sight when the news of the indictment against him was telephoned him yesterday, and efforts of detectives to find him have failed.

KILLS WIFE AND PRIEST

St. Paul Husband Says Woman Had Confessed.

St. Paul, Minn., May 29.—P. J. Gibbons, a live stock commission man of South St. Paul, to-day shot and killed his wife at their home in that suburb. A few minutes later, Gibbons rang the door bell at the residence of Father E. J. Walsh, the young pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church, and shot him dead. Gibbons fired two shots into the priest's head, killing him almost instantly.

Gibbons was arrested and was brought to the Ramsey county jail in St. Paul, as there had been talk of his flight. He was held in the jail, where the priest was popular. At the jail to-night Gibbons said that his wife had made a confession in which his name or Father Walsh was mentioned.

KILLS WIFE AND CHILD

Salesman Murders Both, Saying It Was for Revenge.

New York, May 29.—Idolore I. Neuman fired two bullets into the brain of his fifteen-month-old son and three into his wife's brain at the home of his father to-night. Both were instantly killed.

"I have had my revenge; let me up; the gun is empty," he said to his brother, who had thrown him to the floor just after the last shot.

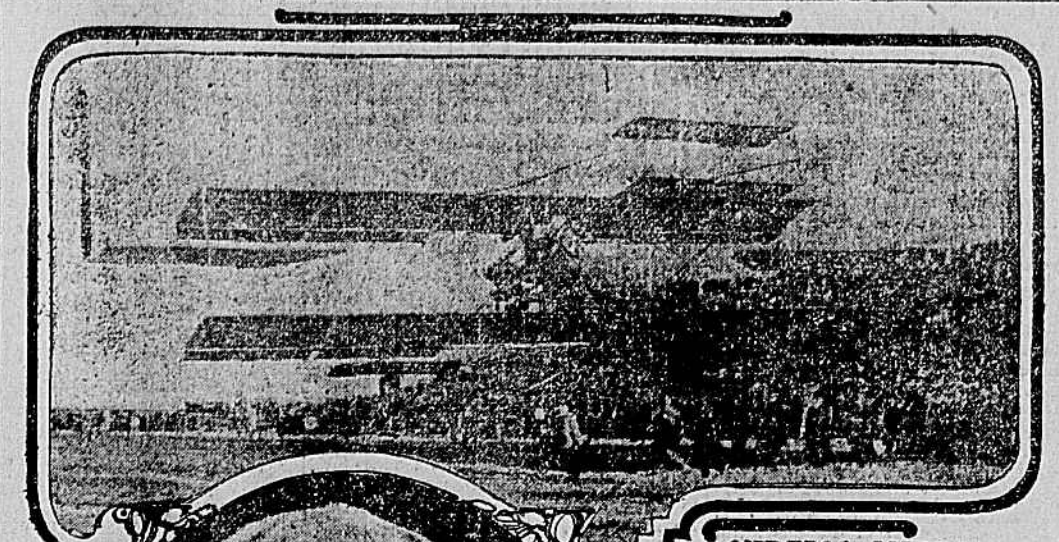
Neuman is a salesman, twenty-nine years old, who has served in the United States cavalry and was for a time with a Wild West show. He is believed to have been motivated by jealousy, but has refused to make any statement when questioned by the police.

NEW DEPARTMENT

It Will Have Charge of Diplomatic Ceremonies in Mexico.

Mexico City, May 29.—With the expectation that many nations will send special representatives to attend the festivities of the Mexican centennial of independence, Enrique C. Criel, minister of foreign relations, has created a new department to be known as the "Section of Protocol," which will have charge of the etiquette and ceremony surrounding the official receptions. Aside from the duties during the centennial, the members of this department will revise the code of diplomatic ceremonies.

CURTISS FLIES FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK, WINNING \$10,000 BY PERILOUS JOURNEY



GLEAN H. CURTISS

INSURGENTS SEEK TO RETAKE BLUFF

General Estrada Believes Present Situation Assures Him of Victory.

New Orleans, La., May 29.—General Zeledon, of the insurgent army in Nicaragua, has assumed a formidable position in the rear of Bluefields Bluff, and will make an effort to retake the custom house, situated there, according to advices received here to-night by A. J. Oliver, nominal acting consul-general of the Estrada government at New Orleans.

Predicts Triumph

Washington, D. C., May 29.—In a cablegram to Senor Castillo, the representative here of the Nicaraguan provisional government, General Estrada to-day declared that the present situation around Bluefields gave the insurgent army "complete assurance of triumph." The general did not go into details. It did announce, however, the issuance of an edict transferring the custom house from Bluefields Bluff to the city.

General Estrada declared the bluff had been given to the Madrid troops voluntarily, for he desired to concentrate his forces in and around the city.

Cruiser Prairie Sails

Philadelphia, Pa., May 29.—The United States cruiser Prairie, loaded with ammunition and other supplies for the marines now in Central America, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day, and after a rapid trip down the Delaware passed out to sea this afternoon. At Colon a detachment of marines will be taken on board and conveyed to the scene of the fighting in Nicaragua.

Will Await Developments

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The sailing of the cruiser Prairie from the Philadelphia Navy Yard early to-day, in command of Lieutenant-Commander Leomis, was ordered by the Navy Department in order that the vessel might remain at Colon awaiting developments in Nicaragua. In case more marines are needed, in the opinion of this government, than are now at Bluefields, the Prairie will hurry on from Panama with them. It was decided to send the Prairie, said a navy official to-day, in case need should arise for a greater force to protect American life and property in Bluefields. According to last reports there were about 800 marines left on the isthmus, after about 1,000 had been withdrawn when it was thought the Central American situation had justified their withdrawal.

ABOLISH MEMORIAL DAY

G. A. R. Thinks It Has Developed Into a Fourth of July.

Boston, Mass., May 29.—Asserting that it is better not to observe Memorial Day at all than to make it a Fourth of July, Commander J. Willard Brown, of the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R., in a statement to-day declares a resolution for the changing or abolishment of Memorial Day will be introduced at the next national encampment of the G. A. R. The substitution for the present holiday of a Memorial Sunday to be designated annually by the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. is to be suggested at that time, Commander Brown says.

Astronomer Honored

Vienna, May 29.—George Ellory Hale, the astronomer and director of the solar observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Mount Wilson, Cal., has been elected corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

BULLETS RIDDLE UNSEEN TARGET

Soldier Shot to Pieces by Rain of Lead From Firing Squad.

Monterey, Cal., May 29.—His body an unseen target for the rain of bullets of a firing squad at rifle practice, Claude Hetherington, a private of Company K, Thirtieth Infantry, stationed at the Presidio, who was taking measurements of the range, was literally shot to pieces and died after lingering in the reservation hospital for two days.

The accident occurred last week, but the facts have just come to light. An investigation of the affair delayed the funeral until yesterday.

All during the afternoon of the day he was shot Hetherington crept about on the embankment, peeped with him, while the bullets whizzed about him. His cries could not be heard. After the first bullet had brought him down he made an effort to drag himself out of range, but no matter which way he turned his escape was cut off by the flying missiles.

Finally he sank on the sand mound, awaiting the shot that would end his torture. Bullets sped about him, ripping his clothing and tearing his flesh. When markers found him his head had been shot nearly off.

STRIKES ON ROCKS

Russian Steamer Has Narrow Escape from Disaster.

London, May 28.—The Russian steamer Litviana, which sailed from Copenhagen May 24 for New York, had a narrow escape from disaster Friday evening. The Litviana had 1,300 emigrants aboard, and was proceeding slowly through the fog when she struck the rocks off Old Head Point, Pentland Firth, between Scotland and Orkney islands. The steamer held fast and many of the emigrants, greatly alarmed, fell on their knees and prayed.

Fortunately, the fog lifted, and after wireless communication was established with the warship Bellona at Invergorvie, and with Copenhagen, the engines were reversed and the liner pulled off.

The bulkheads kept the water from the main hold, and the Litviana safely accomplished the run to Tynemouth, where repairs will be made.

ALL OFFICERS PLEASED WITH SCHOOL

There was no dissent from this view. Every man is willing to endorse the declaration that he probably never worked harder in his life, and he immediately follows this up with the assertion that he is getting invaluable knowledge.

Captain Partello is not alone in his approbation of the successful work being done by the officers. At the conclusion of outpost duty on Saturday Major Beaumont Buck, of the Sixteenth Infantry, openly expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the men had technically defended a position.

Health conditions are satisfactory. (Continued on Fourth Page.)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAVIGATION

New York, May 29.—In comparison with Curtiss' flying trip of two hours and thirty-two minutes to-day these achievements of navigation from New York to Albany stand out in history:

September 12, 1814—Hendrick Hudson, in the Half Moon, sailed from New York in first voyage to Albany in five days.

August 17, 1807—Robert Fulton's first trip to Albany on the steamboat Clermont, thirty-two hours.

October 23, 1835—Steamboat Champlain sailed to Albany in nine hours and thirty-one minutes.

1900—Fastest railroad time from New York to Albany, two hours and forty minutes.

April, 1910—Edward Payson Weston walked from Albany to New York in five days.

OFFICERS BECOME PRIVATES IN CAMP

Reduced in Rank, They Work Hard With the Best Results.

ALL PLEASED WITH SCHOOL

Enemy Captured Without Bloodshed—Mess Service Appreciated.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Camp William Hodges Mann, Petersburg, Va., May 29.—Alarming indeed are the reductions in rank suffered by the infantry officers within a week. Men who left Richmond and other Virginia cities as lieutenants, captains and majors are now privates in all in camp. Most of them are privates. A mere major does well if he gets a job as first sergeant, while a colonel is the only officer who has any show at command at all. He acts as captain. Major E. W. Bowring, of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, officiated as sergeant on Saturday, while Major Lawrence T. Price, of the First Regiment, was thus honored to-day.

The results are two-fold. First, the officers are given an exceedingly practical demonstration of the way in which troops of the regular army are inspected, while they can appreciate something of the private's viewpoint.

Camp Is New Idea.

This is the first camp of its kind in the history of Virginia. In fact, the practice of gathering commissioned officers of the organized militia into camps was only begun last year by the War Department. So far the results have been highly satisfactory, according to Captain Joseph K. Partello, of the Fifth United States Infantry.

"Why one can see the improvement already," said Captain Partello this afternoon, enthusiastically. "The Virginia officers carry themselves better, handle their arms better, know more about field work and about inspection than they did last Friday. They are a superior body of men, learn rapidly, comport themselves in a thoroughly soldierly manner, and will begin at once to demonstrate the fact that they have thoroughly assimilated modern knowledge in the science of war."

The good effect of this camp upon the Virginia militia will, it is my conviction, be incalculable," was the comment of Captain Thomas B. McDowell, of Company A, Richmond Blues. "We are working like mules, but I don't believe there is an officer in camp who regrets the experiment. We are being taught by the flower of the regular army—men who show that they know their business. When we get to Gettysburg every officer will know how to execute every order, how to handle his men and how to get for the troops the best results of the camp manoeuvres."

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Health conditions are satisfactory. (Continued on Fourth Page.)

In Record-Breaking Flight Daring Aviator Captures Prize Offered by Newspaper.

AVERAGE SPEED FOR DISTANCE SETS NEW MARK

He Covers 137 Miles in Two Hours and Thirty-two Minutes, but One Stop Being Made. Only Once Does His Machine Falter, and Then It Is Quickly Righted by Pilot's Steady Hand—Comes to Ground in Manhattan Lightly as Pigeon, and, Stirred by Success, Makes Another Flight for Enthusiastic Spectators.

GREATEST FLIGHT, SAYS PRESIDENT

New York, May 29.—The following was received by the World tonight from President Taft at Washington:

"I am intensely interested in what Mr. Curtiss has done. It seems that the wonders of aviation will never cease. I would hesitate to say that the performance of Mr. Curtiss is an epoch, because to-morrow we may hear that some man has flown from New York to St. Louis."

"Mr. Wright told me at the time the ten-mile flight from Fort Myer was made that the chief difficulty was in flying over unknown territory. Mr. Curtiss seems to have surmounted this, and I am glad to hear that some man has flown from New York to St. Louis."

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New York, May 29.—Glean H. Curtiss flew from Albany to New York City in an aeroplane to-day, winning the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World. He covered the distance of 137 miles in two hours and thirty-two minutes, and came to earth as calmly and as lightly as a pigeon. His average speed for the distance—54.06 miles an hour—surpasses any record ever made by an aeroplane in long distance flight.

The start was made from Albany at 7:03 o'clock this morning, under weather conditions as near perfect as the most fastidious aviator could demand. One hour and twenty-three minutes later, he had made his stopping place near Poughkeepsie, where there was no wind, and the sky was clear.

Recounting his flight at 9:25, he sped southward and landed within the boundary of Manhattan Island, at 10:25. Paulhan's flight from London to Manchester—186 miles—exceeded the Curtiss feat of to-day in distance, but not in speed and danger. The Frenchman's flight was 44.3 miles an hour, and below him lay English meadows and treacherous hillsides. He swung high over the great bridge at Poughkeepsie, dipped at the towers and her party, who stood on broad surface, and jockeyed like a falcon at the turns.

Craft Rebels.

Only once did his craft show signs of rebelling. This was off Storm King, near West Point, where at a height of nearly 1,000 feet, a treacherous gust struck his planes. The machine dropped like a rock for forty feet and tilted perilously, but Curtiss, always cool, kept both his head and his seat, and by adroit manipulation of his levers, brought renewed equilibrium to his steed.

Curtiss was up before dawn to-day and went with his mechanic and a handful of spectators to Van Rensselaer Island, in the Hudson, three miles south of Albany, from where he was to make the start. Waiting at the river brink was a special New York Central train for Mrs. Curtiss and her party, who had accompanied the aviator to the island. From the train they could not see the actual start, but those on the island witnessed a remarkable scene.

Curtiss arose from the ground like a rocket. There were no preliminary manoeuvres—there was no trial flight. The aeroplane, ran hurriedly over the surface of the island, and darted straight for its goal to the southward, turning only for a moment to the westward so that Curtiss might catch a look at the spectators in the distance. In seven minutes it had vanished from sight. The whole performance was over in a twinkling.

With the signal that Curtiss was off the special train, five cars and a locomotive, cumbersome now by comparison, gathered impetus and sought to follow. But so quickly had Curtiss flown that for twenty-one miles southward the locomotive, though running nearly a mile to the minute, remained a laggard. At 7:26, however, the train came abreast of the aeroplane, and thence to New York City, those on board kept the aviator in sight.

At Poughkeepsie Curtiss turned westward and then came to earth with the precision of a bird. He had flown seventy-four miles from Albany in eighty-three minutes.

The landing place, known as the Gilt Meadows, had previously been selected, but because of last week's postponements Curtiss was not expected this morning.

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